1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RJ4 Koryak RJ4

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the roofs of houses or storehouses; for, in case of a sudden attack by the enemy on the hamlets of the sedentary Koryak, the inhabitants of underground houses found themselves, as it were, in a trap. For this reason, at least one guard was always kept in the settlements of warriors. In case of an attack, the women and old people would launch the skin boats, if the sea was open, so as to be ready to flee, in case of defeat, with the surviving warriors. I was told that the inhabitants of the old settlement near the mouth of the river Gishiga, having lost a battle with the Cossacks, took to their skin boats, and succeeded in escaping to the Yamsk Koryak. At the mouth of the river Nayakhan I saw traces of a fortified settlement. It was situated on a rooky promontory, with cliffs on three sides rising abruptly from the sea. On the fourth side there is a steep descent to the river-valley. This slope had been protected with a stone rampart. Piles of stones which once formed the wall are still visible. Tradition relates that the Russians were led there by Tungus who were hostile to the Koryak. The latter stubbornly defended the approach to the village. It was winter, and they poured water on the slope to make it slippery. During one night the Russians forged sharp iron ice-creepers, tied them under the soles of their fur boots, and stormed the fort. Many of them perished from the arrows of the Koryak and from stones which they rolled down; but as they were many, their fire-arms gave them the victory in the end. Thereupon the Koryak warriors slew all the women and children in their houses. Many of them committed suicide, and only a few found safety in flight by sliding down the cliffs to the sea, and reaching Paren over the ice. I found traces of a fortified settlement also in the Bay of Atykino (Plate XXIX, Fig. 2).

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At sight of an enemy, the Reindeer Koryak drove their herds up the mountains and defended the approach. In the open tundra they would surround the camp with a wall of sleighs placed upright and tied together with thongs, having first driven the reindeer into the corral. From this fortified corral the warriors would make sallies or go out to accept a challenge to single-handed fights with the champions of the invaders.

C 233 181 185 361 291 113 /336 cont./

3. (cont.)
Adam Brandt (Neuverm. Beschreib. seiner gross. Chines. Reise, welche er anno 1692 von Moscau aus über Gross-Ustiga, Siberien, Dauren und die grosse Tartarey bis in Chinam und von da wieder zurück nach Moscau innerhalb 3 Jahren vollbracht /Revised description of his great China Trip, which he completed in three years, from Moscow in 1692, over Great Ustiga, Siberia, Dauria, and Great Tartary as far as China, and from there back to Moscow again/, 3rd ed., Lübeck, 1734, p. 99) cites a characteristic trait in this connection, that they know no other curse than: "May you live among the Russians, may you till the soil!"

C KK 342 19 If this is so, however, if formerly all the Koryak and Chukchee had permanent dwelling sites, earth yurts, then the remains and traces of them must be found to this day in the undisturbed, usually frozen soil of their homeland, particularly in the case of the earth yurts of the Chukchee, for the Koryak in part, as is known, still have such dwellings today, or traces of this must have been preserved in the legends and traditions of these peoples. Both are in fact the case -- but up to now it has been interpreted differently. Almost all the travelers in the Chukchee region mention the remains of ancient earth-yurts present there, in which the woodwork is often replaced by whole ribs. According to Wrangell they occur along the coast of the Arctic Ocean in the whole stretch between the Bering Strait and Cape Schelagskij (4).

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4. Vrangel', Putesh., etc., Part II, pp. 295-333.

In this stretch, at Cape Irkaipij (North Cape) and at other places, the Vega Expedition, too, found them: some of them were opened up and old stone and bone tools were brought to light from them; sometimes one saw these old dwelling places used by the present-day Chukchee /337/ as fat vaults (1). Ssarytschof found such